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(54) Pharmaceutical controlled-release micropellets

(57) A pharmaceutical delayed release preparation comprises micropellets of a drug or of a core material coated with a drug, each micropellet being coated with a release-control coating, eg. ethylcellulose, and optionally with an overcoating, eg. hydroxypropylmethylcellulose. The coated pellets each range in size from about 170 microns to 750 microns. They may be formed into dosage units eg. sachets.

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PHARMACEUTICALLY USEFUL MICROPELLETS

This invention relates to compositions which are micropellets of drugs having a functional coating that
5 contributes to the release characteristics of the drug and methods for preparing the drug micropellets.

Micropellets of drugs have been known to the pharmaceutical industry for a long time and began
10 gaining popularity as an oral dosage form as early as the 1950's. The most popular means for forming pellets include the extrusion/spheronization process, the solution/suspension layering process, and the powder layering process. Depending in part on the
15 type of process employed a typical pellet for oral administration ranges in size from 0.5 mm to 1.5 mm. The process employed in the present invention is of the solution/suspension layering type and is unique in that pellets of a size considerably smaller than the
20 typical pellet currently found in industry are formed. The size of the drug micropellets of the present invention renders this drug dosage form more efficacious and easier to administer orally.

25 U.S. Patent Number 4,600,645 issued July 15, 1986, teaches coating drug pellets of, e.g., diphenhydramine, with ethylcellulose and applying an overcoat of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose. The size of the drug pellet is not indicated.

U.S. Patent Number 4,587,118 issued May 6, 1986, describes micropellets formed by coating sugar seeds (60/80 mesh) with micronized theophylline onto which is sprayed an outer sustained release coating

- 5 comprising a mixture of ethylcellulose (70-90%) and hydroxypropylcellulose (10-30%). The micropellets are placed in an easily opened capsule so the micropellets may be sprinkled on food.

U.S. Patent Number 4,508,702 issued April 2, 10 1985, describes a sustained release formulation comprising aspirin seeds (30 to 60 mesh) coated with a polymeric coating of ethylcellulose and hydroxypropyl-cellulose in a weight ratio of 2.5:1 to 15:1 and preferably 8:2. The coated aspirin is contained in a 15 capsule or sealed pouch to permit sprinkling of the aspirin on food or beverage.

U.S. Patent Number 4,786,509 issued November 22, 1988, describes sustained release micropellets formed by coating theophylline in micronized form onto a 20 sugar seed (60-80 mesh) and applying an ethylcellulose coating. The micropellets are placed in capsules then poured from the capsules onto food for oral administration.

U.S. Patent Number 4,524,060 issued June 18, 25 1985, describes pellets of indoramin coated with ethylcellulose and a polymer selected from inter alia hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose.

U.S. Patent Number 4,623,588 issued November 18, 1986, describes micropellets useful for oral or 30 parenteral administration having a size less than 1,000 microns, e.g., 5 to 100 microns wherein the micropellet comprises drug deposited on a polymer composite core and having a coating of e.g., ethyl cellulose or other material which affects the release 35 characteristics of the drug.

The present invention provides a pharmaceutical preparation comprising drug micropellets wherein each pellet ranges in size from about 170 microns to 5 750 microns and wherein each micropellet is coated with a release control coating.

The present invention provides an oral dosage preparation of coated drug micropellets wherein the drug component comprises active agents which are 10 typically administered in low dose amounts and includes bronchodilators such as procaterol or theophylline, antihistamines, such as diphenhydramine, and terfenadine, antibiotics, such as doxycycline hyolate, antiinfectives, such as, minocycline HCl, and 15 cardioactive agents, such as, digoxin.

The active ingredients are administered in their usual recommended amounts on an oral basis. For example, procaterol is administered at a daily dose of 100 µg BID; theophylline at 400 mg; diphenhydramine at 20 25 mg TID; terfenadine at 60 mg BID, etc.

As will be apparent from the following the present invention offers several advantages over currently available formulation. The drug particles in the present preparations complexed with ion 25 exchange resins are enclosed by a functional membrane. The coated drug micropellet is suspended in a vehicle completely devoid of ions. Further the release of drug is triggered when the ingested dose contacts competing ions that displace the bound drug. Also, 30 the release mechanism involves dissociation and diffusion.

The coated micropellets of the present invention are designed to be administered by sprinkling a unit dosage of the active ingredient on food to be eaten or 5 by mixing a unit dosage of the active ingredient in a beverage to be drunk. Although a unit dosage amount of the coated micropellet preparation could be measured from a container containing the preparation for safety and convenience of administering a uniform 10 dosage amount the coated micropellets typically are packaged in an easily opened container such as a sealed pouch or sachet or a capsule which can be opened readily to permit distribution of the unit dosage of drug micropellets to be added to a beverage 15 or food for consumption. Such capsules and pouches are well known to and readily available to the industry for use in packaging the drug preparation.

The drug micropellets of the present invention are formed by layering a solution or suspension of the 20 active ingredient on starter particles, i.e., a core material and then coating the finished micropellet with a functional layer to provide the necessary release characteristics. The starter particles or seeds can be any free flowing nonfriable granular 25 material such as sucrose or lactose or cane crystals of the active ingredient which serve as starter seeds. In addition to the active ingredient or drug the layering formulation may include a binder that promotes adhesion of the drug to the starter seeds, 30 antiadherents that prevent or minimize agglomeration during the layering process, and other ingredients such as surfactants, buffers, coloring, or flavoring agents which may be desirable depending on the physio-chemical properties of the active ingredient. The 35 size of the starter particles and the total solids in

the layering
the finished micropellets.

As indicated above the present invention is particularly unique in the size of the finished coated micropellet formulation. The size of the starter particles may range in size from 10 μ to 500 μ with the preferred range being from 50 μ to 250 μ . The preferred starter seeds are lactose granules or particles of the active ingredient to be formulated, however, other free flowing materials known to the art having the desired shape and surface properties may be employed in practicing the present invention.

The active ingredient is applied by placing the starter particles in a fluid bed apparatus, e.g., a fluid bed bottom spray coater, such as, the Wurster coating apparatus (Pharmaceutical Pelletization Technology, (1989) pp. 50-54, ed. Isaac Ghebre-Sellassie, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York and Basel). A solution or suspension of the active ingredient is sprayed on the fluidizing bed of starter particles until the desired amount of drug loading or layering is achieved. When a suspension of the active ingredient is used in the layering process the active ingredient must be micronized and be of a particle size which is at least ten times smaller than the usual particle or crystal size of the active ingredient.

The layering solution or suspension of active ingredient is formed by dissolving or dispersing the active in distilled water or other pharmaceutically acceptable liquid such as a volatile organic solvent. Antiadherents and binders and other excipients or ingredients as is desirable or appropriate are added to the solution or suspension.

The ratio of active ingredient to starter particle varies according to the unit dosage of drug

to be employed and the size of the starting particle. It is apparent that the ratio could vary widely depending on the dosage amount to be employed. For example, it may be desirable or necessary for the
5 finished preparation to consist of a micropellet wherein the active ingredient is layered onto a small number of starter particles have a small diameter or wherein the active ingredient is layered more sparingly onto a higher number of starter particles of
10 the same small or a different size diameter starter particle.

Following formation and drying of the drug micropellet a coating is applied. The nature of the coating varies according to the type of release
15 characteristics desired for the final coated drug pellet formulation.

The coating can be a type which will allow immediate release of the active ingredient into the buccal cavity or the gastric mucosa or the coating
20 can be one which provides a sustained release of the active ingredient wherein the primary release of the active ingredient would occur into the intestinal mucosa. Typical coating materials useful in preparing an immediate release coated micropellet include
25 hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose polyvinylpyrrolidone. Typical coating materials useful in preparing sustained release or enteric preparations include ethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl-methyl cellulose phthalate, acrylic polymers such as
30 methacrylic acidmethyl methacrylate co-polymers, vinylidene chloride-acrylonitrile co-polymers, cellulose acetate butyrate, cellulose triacetate, polyethylene, polypropylene, and other materials well known to one skilled in the art.

The coating material is applied to the drug micropellets in the fluid bed bottom spray coater by having the pellets suspended in an air stream and an organic or aqueous solution of the coating material sprayed onto the micropellets. Once the coating is applied the coated drug micropellets are removed from the fluid bed apparatus and are packaged for use. Any organic base solvent compatible with the coating and which is pharmaceutically acceptable may be used, and illustrative examples of such solvents include lower alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, and isopropyl alcohol, methylene chloride, acetone, chloroform and combinations thereof.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the drug micropellets prepared as described above are overcoated, i.e., have applied thereto a second coating for the purpose of enhancing fluidity and reducing tackiness. The overcoat comprises hydrophilic polymeric materials such as hydroxypropyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol and polyvinylpyrrolidone. A particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises drug micropellets having a first coat of ethyl cellulose and a second coat of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose. Another particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention is coated drug micropellets wherein the active ingredient is diphenhydramine or procaterol.

As noted above, it may be useful to add binders or antiadherents to the drug solution or suspension in forming the drug micropellets. Typical binders which find use in the present invention include materials having a low molecular weight and low viscosity such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, vinyl, acetate, gelatin, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, sucrose and starch. Illustrative of

antiadherents which may be used in the present invention include talc, kaolin, syloid.

The following examples are illustrative of the present invention.

Example 1

Preparation of Coated Diphenhydramine HCl Micropellets

The core micropellets were prepared by layering an aqueous solution of diphenhydramine hydrochloride (DPH-HCl) containing a binder and antiadherent on lactose granules using a Wurster apparatus.

Two hundred grams of lactose granules (Lactose Fast-Flo® 74-150 μ) were charged into a fluid bed apparatus fitted with a Wurster column. The layering solution was sprayed on the fluidizing bed of lactose granules until the desired drug loading was achieved. The composition of the layering solution and process conditions are the following:

A. Layering Formulation for DPH·HCl

DPH·HCl	60	g
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	6	g
Talc	9	g
Water, purified	225	g

B. Layering Conditions

Spray rate	0.5-1.5 ml/min
Atomization air pressure	2.4 bar
Inlet temperature	58-60°C
Outlet temperature	40°C
Fluidization air velocity	12 M ³ /hour

The micropellets were coated with cellulose as described below:

Surelease®, an aqueous dispersion of ethyl-cellulose was diluted with water to a 15% w/w solids content and sprayed on the core micropellets using the Wurster apparatus. The coated micropellets

were then overcoated with hydroxypropyl methyl-cellulose and the micropellets cured at 60°C for 24 hours prior to packing into sachets each containing the equivalent of 25 mg of diphenhydramine·HCl.

Example 2

Preparation of Procaterol Micropellets

Using the same equipment as mentioned under preparation of DPH·HCl micropellets, procaterol HCl micropellets were prepared by layering a buffered aqueous solution of procaterol HCl containing antiadherent and binder on lactose particles. The formula and processing conditions are set forth below.

A. Layering Formulation for Procaterol HCl Micropellets

15	Procaterol HCl $\frac{1}{2}$ H ₂ O	0.924 g
	Citric acid	0.176 g
	Sodium Citrate	0.132 g
	Hydroxypropyl cellulose	6.0 g
	Mistron talc	4.0 g
	Water, purified to	200.0 g

20 B. Layering Conditions

25	Spray rate	0.5-2 ml/min
	Atomization air pressure	1.6 bar
	Inlet temperature	48°C
	Outlet temperature	29°C
	Fluidization air velocity	9-10 M ³ /hour

The coating of the core drug micropellets was carried out exactly as described in Example 1.

CLAIMS

1. A pharmaceutical preparation which is a coated drug micropellet comprising a core material having a drug layered thereon to form a drug micropellet to which is applied a coating having release control characteristics, said coated drug micropellet being from about 170 microns to about 750 microns in diameter.
2. A preparation as claimed in claim 1 wherein the drug micropellet has an overcoating applied to the coating.
3. A preparation as claimed in claim 2 wherein the starter particle used to form the micropellet has a size of from about 70 microns to about 150 microns.
4. A preparation as claimed in claim 2 or 3 wherein the coating is ethyl cellulose and the overcoating is hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose.
5. A preparation as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the drug is diphenhydramine or procaterol.
6. A preparation as claimed in claim 1, substantially as described in either of the foregoing Examples.

